

# THE STEAMER ADEN LOST

Driven by a Terrible Monsoon on Ras Radressa Reef.

## SEVENTY LIVES ARE LOST

The First Two Boats Launched Are Engulfed—Seventeen Days of Awful Suspense and Suffering—Heroism of Two Women—Forty-five Rescued by the Steamer Mayo.

Aden, Arabia, June 29.—The Indian government's steamer Mayo, sent out in search of the missing steamer Aden, from Yokohama, on April 25, via Colombo and Aden, for London, which was last heard of when leaving Colombo on June 1 for this port, has returned here and reports that the Aden was totally lost off the island of Socatra, at the eastern extremity of Africa, during the morning of June 9. The Aden carried thirty-four passengers from China and Japan. The captain of the wrecked steamer, some of her officers and crew and seven white passengers were swept overboard and drowned very soon after she ran ashore. Eighty-two passengers, nine children, two officers and a crew of the Aden's crew were rescued by the Mayo. The wrecked steamer was driven away from the wreck in a boat, but they have not been heard of since, and little hope, owing to the bad weather which has since prevailed, is entertained of their safety.

The Mayo saved nine of the Aden's passengers, three of the white members of the crew and thirty-three of the natives, who formed part of the steamer's crew. All these persons were rescued just as the Aden was breaking up. The survivors of the wrecked steamer were brought to the port by the Mayo, and are being cared for by the local authorities.

In all, the drowned and missing include twenty-five passengers, twenty European officers and thirty-three natives of the Aden's crew. The Daily Mail's correspondent at Aden has had interviews with survivors of the wrecked steamer Aden, and he sends a vivid description of the loss of the steamer. He says that the Aden left Colombo on June 1. Two days later she was overtaken by a terrible monsoon, the wind blowing with great force. The weather continued to grow worse and worse, and several of the passengers began to fear for their safety. For six days terrific gales and heavy seas were met and the weather was very thick.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of June 9 the Aden struck on the Ras Radressa reef, to the eastward of Socatra. An immense hole was torn in her hull, through which the water poured in torrents. The engine room was almost instantly flooded and the fires were quenched. When the fire went out the electric lights were extinguished and the ship was in utter darkness. Then ensued a scene of wild confusion. The passengers rushed from their cabins in their night clothing, the women and children screaming in terror. A majority of the men passengers were killed with horror and were helpless. The officers and crew did their utmost for the safety of the vessel and tried to chain the passengers. It speedily became apparent, however, that the only hope was the small boats. Life preservers were promptly served out to the passengers, and signals of distress were fired. The boats on the weather side were washed away by the sea but those on the lee side were prepared for launching.

In the meantime, some of the crew were detailed to help the passengers to get into the small boats. It was obvious that hours must pass before it would be possible to launch the boats, owing to the fury of the sea. The hope that the storm would abate was not fulfilled; on the contrary, the huge increased waves dashed over the steamer, threatening to destroy her. Daylight brought no relief. It rather added to the horror in revealing to those on board the awfulness of their position. Then misfortune followed misfortune. A lifeboat was lowered, but it was immediately swept away by the waves. A cry of anguish burst from the watchers when this, too, immediately after it was lowered, fell half-capped, casting the sailors and stores into the sea. After great effort the boat was finally righted and the ladies and children were lowered into it, with the exception of Misses Gillett, Pearce and Strain, who determined to remain on the wreck with their husbands. Miss Lloyd and Miss Weller, who are missionaries at Foo Chow, also determined to remain.

As the morning advanced, the waves continued to sweep over the steamer, dashing many of them on board against the bulwarks or deck structures and leaving them prostrate. One by one the women and children remaining were getting too weak to stand further buffeting, and were being washed overboard, the survivors being helpless to prevent it. Mr. Strain, of Tientsin, his wife and two children, the Misses Lloyd and Weller; Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, their baby, and its Chinese nurse were among the first who were thus engulfed. The next to go was Capt. Hill, the master of the steamer. His leg had been broken, but notwithstanding this, he continued calmly and bravely to give orders until the waves claimed him. Then several ladies of the crew were washed overboard.

Throughout the long day the sea raged, sending victims into the air. About 5 o'clock in the evening the survivors, many of whom were badly hurt, retreated below. Thus, in bodily pain and intense mental suspense, they passed the night, huddled in the small cabin, which threatened to be their tomb.

The storm slightly abated on the morning of the 10th. The fourth engine, while getting water, was knocked seaward by a heavy sea and it was with difficulty that he was dragged to safety by his comrades. He was only restored to consciousness after five hours' treatment.

The search for food was not very successful, there being little that could be found. The terrible days were thus passed before a vessel was sighted on the 13th. This vessel did not, however, see the desperate signals of the shipwrecked people.

Another vessel was sighted on the 17th

# ASSEMBLING AT COLUMBUS

Ohio's Greatest Democratic Convention to Meet Today.

## MANY RIVAL CANDIDATES

The Chances of Hough Injured by the Fact That He Was a Cleveland Officeholder—The Chicago Platform Will Be Indorsed to the Letter.

Columbus, O., June 29.—The Ohio Democrats are about to hold the biggest State convention in the history of the State. At noon today every room in the hotels were taken. The crowd will number fully 5,000, and it may reach twice that number before tomorrow.

Some 500 men came in from Upper Sandusky to boost the candidacy of Judge Snodgrass.

Just before that 1,000 men came in from Canton and way stations to urge along the fight of Hon. John C. Weyler. In addition to the silver men of the State there is a large crowd of gold men here also representing the other side of the Ohio Democracy.

Interviews with the leaders of the gold men indicate that the fight of last year will be renewed this year. With scarcely an exception they are all against the candidacy of John R. McLean for the Senate. They give three reasons for their antagonism:

The first is that he is not a resident of the State, the second that he has in the past conducted a Republican newspaper; the third that the followers of the single standard are opposed to any millionaire for United States Senator.

The gold men affirm that their strength in the State will reach 40,000 and that the men who voted for Palmer and Buckner last year are still for the same cause. Within ten days after the convention has adjourned the gold men will hold a conference of their own. They are willing to say now that under no circumstances will they support the McLean legislative ticket in any county or district in the State.

A fierce onslaught was made on the candidacy of Judge Hough today, because he has been under Cleveland and was supposed to be impragmatically with the financial views of the recent administration.

The McLean forces have strength enough to control the convention, but they are at a loss to know whether it is wise for them to ask for anything beyond the Senate.

If Hough is nominated tomorrow it will be because the McLean element thinks it is strong enough to do as it pleases.

As the situation stands tonight the field is stronger than Hough.

The candidacy of Paul Sore is a puzzle. Some think he can be elected, and yet the ex-Congressman is here and working like a beaver. The silver men are not for him, and the gold men of moderate silver views are for Hough.

The platform will be radical. Everything at Chicago will be followed, although McLean is said to be opposed to it. It was all that was said and done at Chicago. Ex-Gov. Campbell heads the committee on resolutions, and one plank will denounce the failure of the present State administration to uphold the law in the case of the Urbana lynching.

# THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wounded Sensibilities of British Statesmen Adroitly Healed.

## TWO OUT OF THE TWELVE PREVENT A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The Judge Discharges Them.

London, June 29.—There has been much grumbling in the lobby of the House of Commons and in the press because of the fact that a majority of the members of the house who went to Buckingham Palace on Wednesday last, on the occasion of the presentation of the Commons' address to the Queen, were unable to enter the throne room and did not see her majesty owing to the bungling or indifference of the palace officials.

In the House of Commons tonight Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, announced that he had received a message from the Queen, who had only learned through the newspapers of the contretemps. In her message the Queen invited all the members of the house, together with their wives, to visit her at Windsor Castle on July 3.

This announcement was greeted with cheers by the Liberal and Conservative members, but the Irish members received it with laughter.

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# THE CRISIS NOW AT HAND

Weyler's Expedition to Crush the Cause of Cuba.

## SPAIN'S ANSWER TO AMERICA

Intended to Be a Campaign of Extermination—The Patriots Ready for the Fray—Notwithstanding His Inferior Forces Garcia Will Meet His Foe in the Field.

Havana, June 29.—The most interesting and decisive period of the Cuban war has arrived. Weyler succeeds in his formidable effort against the province of Santiago de Cuba, the revolution will be crushed and peace established, as the captain general hopes it will be, by the dreadful work of fire and sword. The crisis so long expected in Cuban affairs is now at hand, and it has been reached, not through the interference of the United States, but through the eager desire of both combatants to fight each other to the bitter end.

Weyler is resolved to utterly destroy the province of Santiago de Cuba if necessary for his purpose, and as his army is quartered in the palace before leaving Havana, he will carry to the extreme his war of extermination "against all who help the enemies of Spain."

Weyler is strongly supported by Canovas, who has given his full power to act in utter disregard of all humane protests. Canovas' plan is to prove to the United States that Spain is capable of crushing the revolution, and to answer "with the news of Spain's definite triumph any weakness in favor of Cuba which Mr. Woodford, when he arrives in Madrid, may present in the name of America to the Spanish government."

The preparations made by the Cubans to withstand Weyler's forty battalions and his more numerous irregular forces of guerrillas are really remarkable. Gen. Mollina's defeat at Bayamo and his capture of his column of 6,000 men is the first news to be received by Weyler in Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Rola's Cuban cavalry is formidable throughout the district of Manzanillo, which this leader commands. At the same time all the roads to the mountains of Baracoa and to the Sierra Maestra, which are Cuban strongholds, have been planted with dynamite by orders of Gen. Garcia. All the reserve forces stationed in the different Cuban prefectures throughout the provinces have been called to arms and armed. Garcia himself, who is now at Camaguey, will probably soon return to Santiago de Cuba with 5,000 men to aid Gen. Rola.

According to Gen. Gomez's instructions, issued a month ago, when Gen. Weyler began his plan to move against the East, the Cubans were not expected to engage in open battles, but to fire out the Spanish columns, as they had done in Santa Clara province, with constant guerrilla fighting. But all the advice from Santiago de Cuba agrees that Gen. Garcia is willing to meet Weyler in two or three pitched battles in spite of the numerical inferiority of his troops.

Gen. Garcia wrote recently to a friend in the city of Santiago de Cuba: "I do not believe that Weyler will commit the folly of starting a campaign against Santiago de Cuba at this time of the year, when yellow fever will exterminate his troops; but if he does I should like to give him two or three heavy blows, were it only to prove to the United States our right to be considered as belligerents."

While this is the opinion of the Cubans in Santa Clara province it is not less gloomy for those who desire pacification under Spanish rule. A correspondent at Santa Clara city writes: "We are here in peace as Gen. Weyler understands it; that is to say, trains are daily shown up with dynamite, and the Spaniards occur every day between the Spaniards and Cubans, all industrial enterprises in the country are at a standstill, and the poor people concentrated in the towns are dying from hunger. Furthermore, paper money is at 80 per cent discount in the few stores in which it is accepted."

At Cruces and Ranchuelo, in Santa Clara province, the Spanish columns are trying to force the farmers, who are wholly ruined, to pay their taxes, and when they explain the impossibility of doing so their property is destroyed.

At Ranchuelo, from thirty to forty pacifists are dying every day of starvation. Every man who dies is reported as an insurgent killed in the field.

The revolution has gained considerable strength in the west since Weyler's withdrawal of many battalions from Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio for his eastern campaign. It is impossible any longer for Weyler and his agents to keep up the life of pacification in the west, but they say now that the triumph which they expect in eastern Cuba will make it easy to exterminate the Cuban bands that swarm around Havana.

**BIG COAL STRIKE ORDERED.**  
A Call for 128,000 Men to Go  
Pittsburg, June 29.—The executive committee of the United Mine Workers has issued an order to all the members of the union, numbering, it is said, 128,000 men to go on strike July 3. The order includes all the organized miners in Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania. This is the result of the ten days' deliberation of the members of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers and the district presidents.

The mining rate asked for is 69 cents, based on the thin-vein district in Pennsylvania. This was given 69 cents in Ohio, and a corresponding rate in Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia.

# TRUST JURORS DISAGREE

Two Out of the Twelve Prevent a Verdict of Guilty.

## THE JUDGE DISCHARGES THEM

If It Had Not Been for Robert C. Fass and Foster Milliken the Tobacco Magnates Would Have Been Able to Violate the Anti-Trust Law of New York.

New York, June 29.—The jurors in the case of the officers of the American Tobacco Company—commonly called the Cigarette Trust—indicted for conspiracy to restrain trade, came into Court at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, after twenty-one and a half hours' deliberation, and the members announced that they could not agree on a verdict. Judge Fitzgerald discharged them.

In addressing the jury, Judge Fitzgerald said: "I understand, gentlemen, you are unable to agree on a verdict. If there any prospect of your arriving at a conclusion I'll give you another chance."

The foreman, I personally know nothing of the feelings of the other jurors, your honor. All I know is that we cannot agree, and I do not think we are likely to do so. If you cannot reach a unanimous verdict," said the judge, "and in view of the fact that you have been deliberating for twenty-one hours, the only thing I can do is to discharge you. I do not want to keep you in further seclusion with the possibility of injury to your health. You are now relieved of any further duty in the case, and I thank you for your services."

The jurors then filed out of court. Although sworn to secrecy it was learned that two of them favored a conviction and two an acquittal. The two for acquittal were said to be Robert C. Fass and Foster Milliken. At an early stage in the case the jurors were divided eight to four in favor of a conviction, but after much arguing two were won over to the side of those favoring a verdict of guilty. Altogether forty informal and eighteen formal ballots were taken.

The jury was put in another night arguing the intricacies of the case, but one of their number, Louis J. Rhese, was taken ill. This fact was communicated to Judge Fitzgerald, who promptly ordered a doctor to be sent to the jury-room.

The doctor, on examining Mr. Rhese, said it would be dangerous for him to be locked up any longer. On bearing this the judge ordered the jury to be sent into court and discharged it.

District Attorney Olcott, though dissatisfied because a conviction had not been reached, was quite satisfied with the feeling among the majority of jurors concerning the justice and merits of the case.

"I would have moved for a new trial straight away," he said, "but I saw there was nothing to gain, as the summer vacation was on and the case could not be tried before autumn. You may be sure we will go on with the case as proceeding and get ready for the next trial, when possibly we may have a still stronger case to present to the jury."

The ten defendants in the case were James B. Duke, W. H. Butler, William A. Marburg, Louis Ginter, George Arenis, George W. Gail, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Watts, Joseph Brown, and Charles G. Emery.

The charge against these men was a misdemeanor in conspiring to restrain trade, and the maximum penalty for this is a fine of \$500 and twelve months' imprisonment.

District Attorney Olcott said yesterday that he had no desire to see the defendants sent to jail. All he wanted was a conviction.

**Troops Protect a Ravisher.**  
Frankfort, Ky., June 29.—Acting Gov. Frankfort today received a request for a detachment of troops to protect John Stone, who is to be taken to Glasgow for trial next Monday. Stone is now in the Bowling Green jail for safekeeping. He attempted to assault a school teacher a few weeks ago, and barely escaped violence at the hands of a mob. Circuit Judge Jones fears unless protection is given Stone he will be hanged by a mob. Gov. Worthington has ordered a detachment to protect Stone.

**Insurance Companies Win a Fight.**  
Topeka, Kan., June 29.—United States District Judge Foster today decided that the order of State Superintendent of Insurance McNally, suspending the license of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York was valid.

# BANK ROBBERS SURRENDER

After a Desperate Battle Hang Out a White Flag.

## PITIFUL-LOOKING OBJECTS

All the Men Who Looted the Bellefourche Bank Are Now in Jail. They Hold Out for Many Hours Against a Storm of Bullets and Then Give In.

Bellefourche, S. D., June 29.—After twenty-four hours of constant fighting the three bandits who yesterday robbed the bank here surrendered to a sheriff's posse and tonight they occupy cells in the local jail. The men surrendered under promise that they should not be lynched. Several of the posse were injured during the conflict by bullets, but no wounds of a serious character were inflicted.

Five hours after robbing the bank the three men had been chased to the Three Y ranch, ten miles to the north of here. They took shelter in a small stable there, leaving their horses outside.

The bandits were forced to thus take refuge because their horses had been shot in the running fight and could carry them no further. As the posse came up they at once surrounded the shack and conferred as to the best method of attacking the bandits. It was known that the men were only armed with revolvers.

The posse posted themselves around the shack, just out of revolver range. Not a sound came from the interior of the shack. The bandits, after surrendering, explained that they put this time in digging a trench to lie in during the conflict that they knew was coming.

Finally, when about one hundred men surrounded the building, Deputy Sheriff Dillon advanced to within speaking distance and called upon them to surrender. They received no reply. Then he retreated to a safe distance and the men, armed with Winchester to the number of about forty, commenced firing into the pen, which shielded the bandits. Each bullet went through and through the boards of the building. Several hundred shots were fired until the place looked like a sieve. It was thought the men were dead, but when several of the guards approached a little too near they were fired upon by the robbers, and fell back. Then the posse poured in another shower of bullets.

Then the second attack was made upon the shack. The officers could not understand how anything as big as a man could live in the building through such a storm of shot. They had not realized what precautions the men had taken.

After some well-directed fire against the building, the robbers were literally shot to pieces. Then a white flag was observed floating from one of the windows.

When a guard approached, a voice said that the robbers desired to surrender if they were assured that they would not be lynched. This was communicated to the posse, and it was agreed that they should have a truce. When the men waved into the air they were a terrible sight. All were covered with blood, and their terrible thirst had not been assuaged for forty hours. They refused to give their names.

One of them, who seemed to be the leader, said: "We would never have surrendered if we had had our rifles. As it was, we could make no fight. The hours we spent in that trench were awful. The bullets threw dirt and splinters all over us and frequently cut into our clothes. We put in most of our time in digging the trench deeper until we were quite well shielded from bullets, but the situation was awful. We suffered horribly for water. Our bleeding wounds were stopped with dirt and we tried to quench our thirst by putting the damp dirt into our mouths, but it did little good. The rifle balls sang in the shanty like so many bees."

This was all the man would say. One of the men was shot four times, merely flesh wounds, but the others were shot three times, but their clothes were riddled, partly from bullets and partly from the terrible struggle.

The whole country was up in arms, and the excitement was intense throughout.

**Death of Jack Burke.**  
London, June 29.—Jack Burke, ex-champion middle-weight pugilist, died at Cheltenham today.

La Petre's electric fans—meals, 25c.  
Lacy's pure food ice cream, none better, 90c. per gallon. 601-603 N. Y. ave. n.w.  
White Pine (Extra Good), Dressed, 3c. a ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.  
If you want a reliable carpenter call Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.